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April 15, 1964



CURRENT INTELLIGENCE
Analysis

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
DECLASSIFICATION

are successful in their struggle for civil rights they will unite with labor and go on to overthrow capitalism in the United States, launched his presidential campaign with a "Freedom Now" tour. Leaders of the Freedom Now Party, an all-Negro political party organized during 1963, publicly criticized DeBerry's tour as an attempt to identify the SWP with the Freedom Now Party.

"Spartacist"

Meanwhile, the SWP is meeting with more opposition than it anticipated from a group of five former members headed by James Robertson. This group, self-described as supporters of the "revolutionary tendency" in the SWP, was suspended in November and expelled from the Party in December, 1963. Claiming that it was the first time in the history of the SWP that the leadership had taken punitive action against a minority on the basis of opinions expressed, the Robertson group launched a bimonthly publication, "Spartacist," in February, 1964, in which they opened a public attack on the SWP; identified SWP members; and reported on activities which the Party always restricted to documents for internal consumption. SWP concern is illustrated by the fact that it has sent a letter to all its branches serving notice that anyone inside the SWP who undertakes to act as an agent of the Robertson group will be called to account. In addition, five members of the SWP branch in New York City were expelled last month "as agents of the 'Spartacist' group."

The Wohlforth Group

A potential source of additional internal disorder is the "re-organized minority tendency" led by Tim Wohlforth, member of the SWP branch in New York City and former member of the SWP National Committee. Anticipating that he and his followers might receive treatment similar to that given to the Robertson group, Wohlforth recently made a furtive trip to England for consultation with Jerry Healy, leader of a group of Trotskyites in that country and also leader of the International Committee of the Fourth International. Healy reportedly recommended to Wohlforth that he and his group should try to avoid expulsion from the SWP and should oppose, but not provoke, the SWP leadership. One basis for Healy's recommendation was that the SWP would be reluctant to add to its problems at this time because of the difficulties it is experiencing in its efforts to reunify the Fourth International.

Problems with Pablo

The Trotskyite Fourth International split in 1953 when James Cannon of the SWP helped form the International Committee in opposition to the policies of Michel Pablo of France, then leader of the International Secretariat of the Fourth International. Although the SWP had friendly relations with the International Committee for ten years, during 1963 it cooperated in reunification efforts with elements of the International Secretariat despite objections from Healy and the British Trotskyite organization. Just when it appeared that reunification efforts might meet with some success, reports were received that a split is developing in the International Secretariat. Allegedly, the forces of Pablo are again involved and a major cause of the dispute is the position to be taken on the Sino-Soviet dispute.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Presidential Campaign

In an effort to publicize its existence and spread its propaganda throughout the United States, the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is taking advantage of the fact that 1964 is a presidential election year by running candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. While the SWP was on the ballot in less than a dozen states in 1960, it hopes to increase that number this year and feels that the upsurge in the civil rights movement provides it with political opportunities never before offered to it in a presidential election campaign. Thus far in 1964, however, the SWP has been harassed not only with internal problems but also with difficulties in its relations with other Trotskyite parties. The SWP has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Candidate

While a plenum of the SWP unanimously approved Clifton DeBerry as its presidential candidate, the endorsement of many of those present was given with little enthusiasm. The selection of DeBerry was made by SWP National Secretary Farrell Dobbs, who considered it advisable to have a Negro as the SWP presidential candidate in 1964. A Negro and albino, DeBerry lives in Brooklyn with Carol Dobbs, daughter of Farrell Dobbs. They have one child. DeBerry also has a wife, Hilda, and three minor children living in Chicago. In December, 1963, DeBerry was arrested in Chicago on a nonsupport complaint filed by Hilda DeBerry. He was found guilty and ordered to pay her \$30 weekly. A jail sentence was suspended until such time as DeBerry defaults in the payments. DeBerry's other arrests in Chicago include one in 1943 on a charge of making indecent advances. Although his personal life is in considerable disarray, the SWP still selected DeBerry as its candidate to lead the Nation.

"Freedom Now"

One factor considered by SWP leaders in the selection of DeBerry was the belief that he would be its best spokesman on the issue of civil rights. In addition, he had received some 3,500 votes last November in an election in Brooklyn for councilman at large. DeBerry, who has said that when the Negroes

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

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MS - 1090**Current Intelligence Analysis**

February 28, 1962

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTYStarts on Third Circuit

Joseph Leroy Hansen, National Committeeman of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), has completed two foreign trips since September, 1961, and is now embarking on an extended lecture tour of the United States. As a representative of the SWP, Hansen made a four-month sweep of various Latin-American countries and returned home just in time to book passage on a flight to Paris, where he was scheduled to address the Natalia Trotsky Memorial meeting. Hansen's tour of the United States--in which he will discuss the results of his Latin-American trip--was slated to begin this past weekend with an appearance in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on February 24 and in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 25. The SWP is a militantly revolutionary group which follows the theories of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as interpreted by Leon Trotsky rather than by Joseph Stalin. It has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Natalia Trotsky, recently deceased, was the widow of Leon Trotsky.

Financed by SWP

As reported in the Current Intelligence Analysis of December 27, 1961, the Political Committee of the SWP voted in mid-September to send Hansen and his wife, Reba, on a tour of Latin America, contacting various Trotskyite leaders throughout that sector of the world. One of the reasons the other officials elected Hansen to make the trip was that he had lived in Mexico from 1937 to 1940, serving as secretary and bodyguard to Trotsky. Hansen is said to have been present at the time of Trotsky's assassination and claims to have grappled with the killer following the attack.

Underground by Choice

The Hansens left New York City on September 21 and, before their return on January 25, reportedly visited the British West Indies, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and

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FBI Current Intelligence Analysis

February 28, 1962

Mexico. As reported in the Current Intelligence Analysis of December 27, they allegedly participated in a local demonstration during their stay in La Paz, Bolivia, and were subjected to a tear-gas bombardment by the police. Hansen was greatly impressed by the Trotskyite movement in Peru, but described the movement's leaders in Jamaica as being "poorly trained." He said that the latter appeared to have gone underground through choice rather than necessity.

No Unity Agreement

While in Chile, Hansen met with Thomas Gerard Healy, a British Trotskyite, and discussed ways and means of preventing dissension in the Chilean ranks, such as that caused by an article in a British publication setting forth the differences of opinion between American and British Trotskyites. In Argentina, Hansen reported, the Trotskyites have a strong membership and well-disciplined leaders and are leaning more and more toward the Cuban revolution and the Castro movement. During their visit to Argentina, the Hansens met with a representative of the Latin-American Bureau of the Fourth International but reportedly made little progress on the problem of uniting the various Trotskyites throughout the world. The Fourth International was founded in September, 1938, in order to direct and co-ordinate the followers of Leon Trotsky around the world toward the eventual revolutionary overthrow of "capitalism."

"Devoted Fanatics"

The end of the year found the Hansens in Brazil, where they met with a member of the Brazilian Communist Party and with Francisco Juliao, head of an agrarian reform movement. Several weeks before his meeting with Hansen, Juliao had told newspaper reporters that he was a communist and that his goal was "the transplantation of the Cuban and Russian regimes to Brazil." Hansen described the Trotskyites in Brazil as being "mostly students and petty bourgeois," who are "devoted fanatics" but who lack "good contacts in the labor movement."

February 28, 1962

Commission Proposed

Hansen returned to the United States on January 25 and, approximately 48 hours later, was scheduled to fly to Paris, France, to address the Natalia Trotsky Memorial meeting. In addition to eulogizing Trotsky's widow, Hansen planned to use this trip as an opportunity to push his campaign for "rehabilitating" Trotsky. During his stay in Argentina, Hansen proposed the establishment of a committee or international commission "for the purpose of restoring Trotsky to his proper place in history." Hansen suggested France as being possibly the best place to start such a committee or commission.

Yale Station Sponsors Talk

On February 8, Hansen returned to the United States and intensified his plans for a lecture tour of the major cities in this country. Each branch of the SWP was informed of Hansen's pending arrival and was told to set aside two days for his local appearances. Wherever possible, it was recommended, general public interest should be stirred by bringing other organizations into the preparations. Special emphasis, in this respect, was placed upon college and youth groups. In Bridgeport, for example, the SWP adopted the name Student Discussion Group in sponsoring Hansen's talk. In New Haven, however, station WYBC, a student radio station at Yale University, agreed to act as sponsor. In San Diego, California, tentative plans call for Hansen to speak on the San Diego City College campus. The subject of all his lectures will be his recent trip to Latin America.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Current Intelligence Analysis

December 26, 1962

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Campus Tour

The success of the campus campaign of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as witnessed by the fact that its spokesmen have made over 50 appearances at colleges and universities throughout the country in the last 14 months, has not escaped the attention of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Taking a page from the CPUSA book of tactics, the SWP is supporting a one-man invasion of college and university campuses being conducted by Wendell Brooks Phillips, Jr. who was suspended from his position as welding instructor at Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton, California, in December, 1961, because of his subversive affiliations. Both the CPUSA and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Marxist-Leninist Background

Phillips, who was born in Demorest, Georgia, on April 20, 1919, attended Brown University and Temple University before moving to California at the age of 19. He was a member of the CPUSA and active in trade-union matters for the Party from 1938 until his induction into military service in 1942. Following his discharge in 1946, he rejoined the CPUSA and was an active member from 1947 to 1957. Phillips affiliated with the SWP in 1957, claiming that the CPUSA had deviated from Marxism-Leninism, that there must be a class struggle, and that the workers must be told they will have to fight to bring about socialism. In an "SWP Statement of Principles," prepared in 1957, Phillips advocated a revolutionary party "guided in all its activity by a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist program and free of reformist illusion." Phillips is currently a member of the Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Local of the SWP (LAL-SWP).

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December 26, 1962

Wendell Phillips Academic Freedom Committee

When Phillips was suspended from his teaching position by the trustees of Fullerton Junior College in December, 1961, he announced his determination to fight the suspension. The executive committee of the LAL-SWP decided to support Phillips fully, to make a national issue of his suspension, and to secure the support of other organizations. As a result of this decision, the Wendell Phillips Academic Freedom Committee (WPAFC) was established to raise funds for Phillips' defense and to publicize his case. The WPAFC is staffed by LAL-SWP members and maintains an office in the LAL-SWP headquarters in Los Angeles. On September 12, 1962, the Superior Court of the State of California upheld Phillips' suspension. In his speeches, Phillips claims that he will appeal this ruling to the United States Supreme Court.

Campus Appearances

Phillips began his campus appearances last spring when he spoke at the University of California at Berkeley, San Francisco State College, and Stanford University. On October 1, 1962, he announced that he was starting a nationwide tour during which he planned to speak at several colleges, and that each appearance on this tour would be sponsored either by the SWP; by the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth organization of the SWP; or by the WPAFC. On this tour, Phillips has appeared at several colleges and universities, including the University of Denver, the University of Chicago, Carleton College, the University of Minnesota, and Wayne State University. He is currently attempting to arrange for appearances at colleges and universities in New England and has tentative plans to tour the west coast after the first of the year.

Trotskyite Line

In his speeches, Phillips, in addition to discussing his own case, advocates the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, contends that support of Chiang Kai-shek makes the United States look ridiculous, states that Cuba cannot be seriously considered as a military threat to the United States, and asserts that Cuba is one of the most democratic nations in the world. During his appearance at the University of Chicago, Phillips claimed that he does not advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. He explained however, that what he advocates and what will happen are two different things because "a transfer of power from one cause to another has rarely, if ever, occurred without violence."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland 13, Ohio

August 2, 1960

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.Re: CUBAN MATTERS
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

On August 1, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during a regular meeting of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on August 1, 1960, JENNIE SIMON TUSSEY related that she, her husband RICHARD B. TUSSEY, and AUDA ROMINE would spend their vacation together in Havana, Cuba, during August, 1960. Source stated that the above-named individuals would depart Cleveland, Ohio, August 13, 1960, via Capital Airlines.

On July 5, 1960, this same source identified JENNIE SIMON TUSSEY and AUDA ROMINE as members of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is attached hereto.

On June 29, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, related that JENNIE SIMON TUSSEY is the Chairman of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party; that her husband, RICHARD B. TUSSEY, is the National Representative of the Mechanics Educational Society of America (MESA), CIO - AFL, and is an officer in Local 72, MESA, 2605 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, also a sympathizer of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. On the same date, this source also related that AUDA ROMINE is an active member of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party.

A confidential source on August 2, 1960, related that Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD TUSSEY and AUDA ROMINE will

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**Re: CUBAN MATTERS
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY**

depart Cleveland, Ohio, via Capital Airlines Flight 704, at 11:20 AM on August 13, 1960, to Miami, Florida, scheduled to take Flight 434, Pan American Airlines, from Miami to Havana, Cuba, arriving at 5:30 PM, same date. Source related that all three individuals are scheduled to depart Havana, Cuba, on August 23, 1960, via Pan American Flight 412, at 9:45 AM, arriving in Miami, Florida, at 10:45 AM; are scheduled to have reservations, Capital Airlines Flight 703, from Miami, Florida, to Cleveland, Ohio, arriving at 8:48 PM, August 23, 1960.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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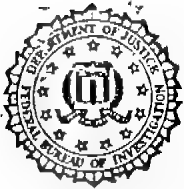
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CLEVELAND BRANCH OF THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source in April, 1943, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized about 1938 or 1939, and was affiliated with the National SWP, and followed its policies and directives.

A second source on June 29, 1960, advised that the Cleveland Branch, SWP, is affiliated with the National SWP, and is currently active in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

June 17, 1960

65-645

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

On June 15, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on June 14, 1960, a special meeting of the Chicago Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at SWP headquarters, Room 210, 302 South Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois, at which Farrell Dobbs, SWP National Secretary, was the featured speaker and spoke concerning his recent visit to Cuba.

Dobbs stated that some of the individuals who he and Joseph Hansen, SWP National Committee member, visited in Cuba were:

Castellanos - Head of the Institute of Tourism

Johnny Urbonos (phonetic) - a baker and former Communist Party (CP) member in New York, who was deported about three years ago under the Mc Carran-Walter Act

(First Name Unknown) Rios (phonetic)

Unknown individual, head of the "Prensa Latina"

Dobbs stated that the SWP has a news exchange with the "Prensa Latina" i.e. "Prensa Latina" sends Cuban reports in exchange for news the SWP provides from Los Angeles, New York, and Detroit. He said they were able to bring forty-five pounds of literature from Cuba, which included textbooks for the new school system being set up and a History of Military Formation and Tactics on the Cuban Revolution. According to Dobbs, this book was written by the head of Castro's army, who was commissioned under Fulgencio Batista to write a history of industry in Cuba but used this commission to write the above mentioned book, which is being used as a handbook on the revolution in Cuba.

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Dobbs named the five individuals who head up Cuba today, i.e. Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Guevara, Jiminez, etc. and said that they were attempting other Socialistic measures in the schools, industries, unions, and land reforms, which was another step toward nationalization.

Dobbs stated that they were called to the office of Castellanos, head of the Institute of Tourism, where they were questioned concerning Stalinism and Trotskyism. According to Dobbs, after the questioning this person advised that he was the individual to be contacted regarding information to be sent out of Cuba and concerning contacts with July 26th Movement members in the United States. Dobbs indicated that five members of the July 26th Movement attended one of his meetings in New York after his visit to Cuba. He also stated that he has been invited to visit Cuba at a future date.

Dobbs reported that the CP membership in Cuba has been estimated from 7,000 to 17,000, which would indicate that the true membership figure would range between these two figures. He said that the CP has been discredited somewhat in Cuba because they did not support the July 26th Movement in a strike and march on Batista's palace which ended in a massacre when Batista's soldiers fired on the group. The CP called the July 26th Movement, in connection with this action, adventurists and called for legal action and election on the issues involved.

Dobbs stated that the only fear that the SWP has for Cuba was Khrushchev's visit when pressure may be put on the leaders for coexistence. Dobbs was of the opinion that, because the Cubans are of bourgeois background, they may capitulate to Khrushchev's way of thinking.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
January 26, 1961

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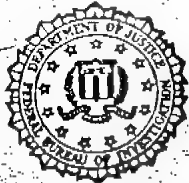
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 17, 1961, that the National Office of the Socialist Workers Party, New York, New York, has issued instructions to Socialist Worker Party members to have their neighbors and friends write to their congressmen to abolish the Central Intelligence Agency as the Central Intelligence Agency is fomenting counter-revolution in Cuba and in other parts of the world where people have gained their freedom from tyranny. They were requested to press their congressmen for an investigation of this "super secret spying, unlimited spending of your money, agency."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **CONFIDENTIAL**
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 16, 1961

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that JAMES F. CANNON, National Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) during January, 1961, made the following observations relative to recent developments in Latin America and the role of the SWP in that area.

The Cuban revolution has been developing faster than anyone anticipated and two essential points are now apparent. (1) The Cuban revolution has already taken the form of a genuine social revolution which has already progressed to the point where the old order cannot be reestablished without a proletarian counter revolution or intervention or a combination of the two. (2) The survival of the Cuban revolution depends on its extension to the more industrialized states of Latin America for which it has already set the pattern. The Cuban example indicates very clearly that no serious revolution which any other Latin American country might undertake would be stopped short of the drastic measures already taken in Cuba. Moreover, the revolution of other Latin American states, once started, can be expected to break even more swiftly to a complete social transformation because the martial class in these more industrialized countries would be relatively less influential than they were in Cuba.

Cannon, in discussing present day revolutionary attempts, stated that the big thing to keep in mind is that permanent revolution is breaking through in one place after another regardless of whether the norms called for in previous theoretical considerations on the subject are ready or not. Cannon agreed with the premise that for a revolution to be carried through to the establishment of socialism it requires the leadership of the proletariat and the proletariat requires the leadership of the country's revolutionary party. He added too, that it is much better if these two prerequisites are provided for in advance as they were in the Russian Revolution, but where they are lacking, they have to be made up in the process of the development of the revolution.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

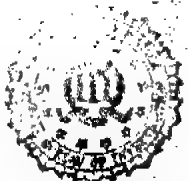
It was Cannon's contention, however, that though the success of a proletarian revolution depends on the leadership of the revolutionary party, a revolution should not be kept waiting merely because a revolutionary party has not been prepared for leadership beforehand. Cannon pointed out that the Cuban revolution began under the leadership of ruling classes of intellectuals with the support of agricultural workers and the proletariat played a very little part in the early stages of this revolution. The working class, however, has awakened in Cuba and has joined the revolution and is making its position felt more and more.

In view of the above, Cannon said that the special contribution of the Trotskyists to the Cuban revolution, in addition to urging unqualified support of the revolution in the United States labor movement, will be the advocacy of the formation of a revolutionary party in Cuba and the establishment of institutional forums where workers can have an opportunity to organize. The fate of the Cuban revolution in the next period will be very precarious while these two elements are lacking.

Cannon stated that he personally would much prefer to see discussions on Cuba centered around the points outlined above rather than have a discussion centered around the formal question of precisely attempting to find a key to present day revolution.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (3)

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

June 17, 1960

65-645

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

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Dobbs stated that some of the individuals who he and Joseph H. Hadden, SWP National Committee member, visited in Cuba were:

Castellanos - Head of the Institute of Tourism

Johany Uabonos (phonetic) - a baker and former Communist Party (CP) member in New York, who was deported about three years ago under the McCarran-Walter Act

(First Name Unknown) Rios (phonetic)

Unknown individual, head of the "Prensa Latina"

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VISIT TO UNITED STATES OF PRESIDENT NGUYEN VAN THIEU, REPUBLIC OF
VIETNAM 3/31-4/7/73.

ON 4/7/73, A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI OBSERVED THE FOLLOWIN

G:
AT APPROXIMATELY 11:15A.M., 51 INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY, STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE, DIRECT
ACTION, NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT AND THE AD HOC GROUP, AUSTIN PEACE
TREATY COALITION WERE OBSERVED DEMONSTRATING AT THE MAIN GATE OF
BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE (BAFB), AUSTIN, TEXAS.
GROUP DISPLAYED SIGNS: "U.S. OUT NOW", "END U.S. INVOLVEMENT",
"END U.S. SUPPORT OF THIEU U.S. OUT OF SE ASIA NOW" AND "STOP THE
BOMBING."

GROUP DISPERSED AT 11:58 A.M. WITHOUT INCIDENT AND AFTER
DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT THIEU FOR LBJ RANCH.

THIEU DEPARTED LBJ RANCH 2:35 P.M. NO DEMONSTRATORS. NO
INCIDENTS.

PRESIDENT THIEU RETURNED TO BAFB AT APPROXIMATELY 2:35 P.M.
DEPARTING AT 3:07 P.M. WITHOUT INCIDENT.

NO FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

NO INCIDENTS AND NO ARRESTS.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE, OSI AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES PRESENT
AND COGNIZANT.

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1:25PM 1-5-71 DRL

PRIORITY

TO: THE PRESIDENT 002
TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT, ATTENTION: MR. KENT B. CRANE
TO: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 002
TO: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 003
TO: SECRETARY OF STATE
TO: DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE 003
TO: NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE 003
TO: U.S. SECRET SERVICE, ATTENTION: PID
TO: NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, ATT.: SR. NSA OPERATION OFFICER 002
TO: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (BY MESSENGER)
FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

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STUDENT AGITATION AND ANTIWAR ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE IS SET OUT BELOW THE HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT STUDENT
AGITATION AND ANTIWAR ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

END PAGE ONE

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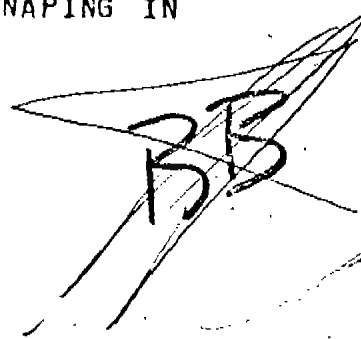
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PAGE 2

PAGE TWO UNCLASSIFIED

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA) CONVENTION. IT WAS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT THE YSA, THE YOUTH GROUP OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP), HELD ITS NATIONAL CONVENTION DECEMBER TWENTY-SEVEN THROUGH THIRTY-ONE LAST AT NEW YORK CITY. A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT A TOTAL OF TWELVE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED FOR THE CONVENTION. FIVE HUNDRED EIGHTEEN WERE NOT YSA MEMBERS. FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTY-ONE WERE WOMEN. OF THOSE ATTENDING THE CONVENTION, FOUR HUNDRED THIRTEEN WERE COLLEGE STUDENTS. IT WAS ANNOUNCED DURING THE CONVENTION THAT FIFTY-THREE HIGH SCHOOLS AND FOUR JUNIOR SCHOOLS WERE REPRESENTED AT THE CONVENTION. DURING THE CONVENTION, LEADERS OF THE YSA ANNOUNCED THE STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE (SMC) WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE IN EARLY FEBRUARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL PEACE ACTION COALITION. MEMBERS WERE ALSO URGED TO EXPAND THE SMC ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES. IT ALSO AGREED TO SEND A TELEGRAM OF SUPPORT TO ANGELA DAVIS, A COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) MEMBER WHO IS UNDER INDICTMENT FOR MURDER AND KIDNAPING IN CALIFORNIA.

END PAGE TWO



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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) DEMONSTRATES AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. ON JANUARY FOUR LAST, SDS DEMONSTRATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, TO PROTEST INCREASED PARKING RATES FOR STUDENTS. FIFTEEN OF THE DEMONSTRATORS BLOCKED THE ENTRANCE TO UNDERGROUND PARKING FACILITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY. TEN OF THEM WERE ARRESTED WHEN THEY REFUSED TO MOVE.

DEMONSTRATION DURING INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR. THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES FOR CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR REAGAN WERE HELD AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, ON JANUARY FOUR LAST. APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PROTESTERS, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF SDS, ATTEMPTED TO DISRUPT THE CEREMONIES BY SHOUTING OBSCENITIES AND DISPLAYING PLACARDS. THE DEMONSTRATORS SHOUTED , "PIG," IN UNISON AS MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE WERE INTRODUCED. ONE SDS MEMBER WAS ARRESTED FOLLOWING A FIGHT WITH A PRIVATE CITIZEN OVER THE DISPLAY OF A VIET CONG FLAG.

DEMONSTRATION TO PROTEST INCREASE IN TAXES. THE CLEVELAND AREA PEACE ACTION COUNCIL IS SPONSORING A DEMONSTRATION TODAY AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, TO PROTEST RECENT INCREASES IN LOCAL PROPERTY

END PAGE THREE

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TAXES. MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL CONTEND THESE TAX INCREASES ARE DUE
TO THE VIETNAM WAR.

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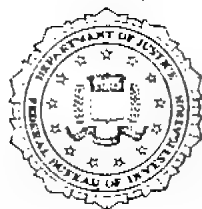
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January 15, 1970



CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

Analysis

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR

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GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Ninth National Convention

Amid claims that its national prestige was never higher, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) held its Ninth National Convention in the Coffin Union Building on the campus of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, during the period from December 27 through December 30, 1969. The YSA is the expanding youth affiliate of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP). In order to avoid possible violation of Federal laws, the SWP contends that it is not officially affiliated with the United Secretariat of the Fourth International (FI), an international Trotskyist organization with headquarters in Paris, France. However, the SWP does maintain what it terms "fraternal" relationship with the FI.

Credentials Report

According to the report of the Credentials Committee, more than 800 persons registered for the YSA National Convention. Of these, 509 were members of the YSA or the SWP or both. The average age of those in attendance was 22 years. Among the 454 YSA members registered, there were 157 full delegates and 120 alternate delegates. These delegates came from the District of Columbia and 30 states, including Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, and Washington. Also in attendance were 55 "fraternal delegates," including foreign "fraternal delegates" from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark, France, and Switzerland.

Looking to the 1970s

During the YSA National Convention, Nelson Blackstock, YSA National Organizational Secretary, asserted that the YSA was finishing the 1960s as the strongest radical youth movement in the United States. This claim was also prominent in a resolution that was introduced by YSA National Chairman Larry Siegle, discussed at length by the delegates, and approved overwhelmingly. This resolution is entitled "The Deepening Radicalization: Revolutionary Perspectives for the 1970's." The YSA is described in this resolution as the most

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serious revolutionary youth organization in this country and one that is providing leadership for mass struggles, the outcome of which will be the revolutionary transformation of America.

Others Belittled

In the resolution on revolutionary perspectives for the 1970s, the YSA attempts to dismiss as unimportant other revolutionary groups. The Communist Party, USA, is said to have a reformist line and is minimized because it has postponed "several times" the founding conference for a "New Marxist-Leninist Youth Organization." The resolution states that the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which dissolved its May 2nd Movement and entered the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in 1966, has been unable to build a viable youth organization. As for SDS, the YSA resolution points out that the past year has seen the shattering of the SDS into three main factions: Weatherman group, Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II), and the PLP's Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The resolution claims that the Weatherman group has been overwhelmingly rejected by serious young radicals, the RYM II is totally incapable of providing leadership or direction, and the WSA is a facade for the "real" SDS which the PLP cannot maintain much longer.

A Clear Field

In comments introducing and summarizing this resolution, Larry Siegle said that the main area of recruitment for the YSA will continue to be college campuses and high schools. This recruitment, he added, will be done through statewide student organizations formed to support the 1970 political campaigns of SWP candidates and through antiwar activities organized by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). All major officers of the SMC, which has sponsored many antiwar demonstrations at colleges and universities, are members of the YSA and most are also members of the SWP. Siegle claimed that the "rapid decline" of the SDS and the inability of the CPUSA and the PLP to build viable nationwide youth organizations give the YSA a clear field to recruit the most politically advanced youth. He predicted that the YSA will recruit through the SMC entire groups, such as disaffected SDS chapters.

Antiwar Conference

A resolution entitled "The New Stage in the Antiwar Movement: A Strategy for Young Socialists" was introduced by YSA National Secretary Susan Lamont. This resolution states that the YSA has from the beginning of the anti-Vietnam war movement fought for unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam as embodied in the slogan "Bring All the Troops Home Now!" It is claimed in this resolution that the SMC has hundreds of chapters in high schools and colleges throughout the country. Lamont announced that a national conference of SMC will be held on February 14 and 15, 1970, in order to plan a mass antiwar action in the spring. "We have in front of us," she said, "two months of intensive building for the SMC conference." Lamont also stated that the SMC serves as a source of recruits for the YSA and enables the YSA to lead campus struggles against the war and war-related issues.

International Ties

A report on "The Worldwide Youth Radicalization and the Tasks of the Fourth International" was given by Caroline Jean Lund. She and her husband, Barry Sheppard, have been in Europe as official SWP representatives to assist, for an extended period, in the building of national sections of the FI. She stated that the worldwide student radicalization has led to the growth of the national sections of the FI and the building of new sections, such as those in New Zealand and Australia. She encouraged YSA members to take vacations abroad for international collaboration. According to Lund, the YSA has two immediate international tasks: (1) defending comrades in Bolivia and Peru and (2) building the international antiwar movement. She proposed that the SMC build strong international ties with antiwar groups.

Recruit! Recruit!

In his report on the organization, Nelson Blackstock announced that the YSA had 725 members and 31 locals in 1968. Now there are over 1,000 members in 51 locals. The YSA national office staff has been increased from five to eight. A new

monthly magazine, to be published by the YSA and the SWP, will replace the "Young Socialist," YSA publication. In addition, the YSA will publish for YSA members only a biweekly to be called "The Organizer." The next YSA fund drive will be for \$28,000. In concluding his report, Blackstock stated that the YSA must break all barriers to recruit and that the "watchword must be recruit, recruit, recruit!"